Gazette of the United States.

[No. L.] SATUNDAY, October 3, 1789. [Publiſhed on Wedneſday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.—No. L.

"There is a propenſity in mankind to reſiſt as well as to enforce dominion."

PERHAPS there is not more nicety in any queſtion, than whether men are more averſe to obey than to be obeyed Few diſpoſitions are naturally prone to give obedience, and probably as few are willing to relinguiſh it. From this original fountain have flowed perpetual ſtreams of oppreſſion on the one hand and ſedition on the other. The ſecret of curbing the exceſſes of theſe propenſities is found to conſiſt in a well-balanced, well-adminiſtered government, and it admits of no other remedy. Reaſon, religion, benevolence, good humour, patriotiſm and every other uſeful attribute, that can be named, are utterly inadequate to the purpoſe of reſtraining the turbulent ſpirit of man from enormities.

As the propenſity I am ſpeaking of is a natural one, it diſcovers itſelf moſt ſtrongly among men leaſt removed from a ſtate of nature. A ſavage has more of it than can be found in any poſſible ſtage of civilization. Tho the objects, about which his will is exerciſed, are few and limited, yet wherever he fixes a purpoſe he diſdains reſiſtance. This love of rule and hatred of oppoſition likewiſe break out, with far greater fury, among the loweſt and vileſt part of the community, than among the ſenſible and enlightened. The cruelty of a waggoner over his horſes is incomparably greater, than any acts of ſeverity that are ever exerciſed by a man, who moves in a higher ſphere of life. Overſeers of negroes and other laborers diſcover a temper more domineering and wrathful, than can often find a place in the breaſts of thoſe whoſe employment is leſs ſervile.

When a monarch or other elevated characters diſcover an arbitrary, oppreſſive diſpoſition, they excite the attention and complaints of the world. The infamy of their conduct is perpetuated and mankind are warned againſt ſuch evils. But there are many perſons whoſe whole life is a ſcene of cruelty and revenge, and yet whoſe enormities paſs unpuniſhed or unregarded. The fact is, man is too ferocious a being to be let looſe. In many reſpects the law reſtrains him. There are however a thouſand inſtances which the law can not reach, where men exhibit ſtriking demonſtrations that one of the moſt natural features of the human character, is the love of enforcing as well as reſiſting dominion. The propenſity to do both is ſo active and ſtrong, that no compariſon can be drawn to ſettle the queſtion, which is the moſt univerſal and irreſiſtable. From theſe ſketches we deduce the neceſſity of checking the extremes to which the different ſituations of men are liable. Men in power muſt be reſtrained, and ſo muſt men out of power. One will otherwiſe be licentious and outrageous, the other oppreſſive and tyrannical. Theſe haſty remarks are introductory to a more copious diſcuſſion of the ſubject, which may probably be brought forward in ſome future ſpeculation.

NEWPORT, SEPTEMIER 24.

THE following Addreſs of the Society of Cincinnati in this State, was lately preſented to his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, by the Rev. Dr. MANNING :—To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the anſwer thereunto annexed.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

EXPRESSIONS of reſpect and attachment are a tribute which the citizens of America owe to your prudence, your patriotiſm, and valor ; to the ſucceſsful diſplay of which, they are already indebted for their freedom ; and from a continuance of the exerciſe of thoſe qualities they may anticipate the higheſt ſtate of political happineſs : under theſe impreſſions, Sir, we the ſociety of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode-Iſland, moſt ſincerely congratulate you upon your appointment to the chief magiſtracy of the Union, by the unanimous ſuffrage of more than three millions of free citizens ; an appointment rendered the more dignified by the manner in which it was contered, and the more pleaſing to your fellow-citizens from a conviction that they could no where place the ſacred depoſit, for which they have ſo long and arduouſly contended, with equal ſafety to themſelves, and honor to their country. We cannot help expreſſing at the ſame time the ſtrong obligations we feel for the ſacrifice of domeſtic eaſe and retirement, to which we are ſenſible the love of your country alone could have prompted you—and although we are not admitted to a participation of the good effects of the government over which you ſo deſervedly preſide, yet we fondly flatter ourſelves that the period is not far diſtant, when the miſtaken zeal which has lately prevailed in this State, will give way to a more enlightened policy. We can only add, Sir, our ardent wiſhes for your health and happineſs. Long, long may the United States be bleſſed with a life to which they are ſo highly indebted, and may the cloſe of your days be as peaceful and happy to yourſelf, as the meridian of them has been uſeful and glorious to your country.

ISAAC SENTER, *Preſident.*
ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

Rhode-Iſland, September 3, 1789.

To the Preſident and Members of the Rhode-Iſland State Society of the Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN,

IN returning my grateful thanks for the flattering and affectionate ſentiments expreſſed in your addreſs of the 3d inſtant, I beg you will do juſtice to the ſincerity of my regard, which reciprocates, with great pleaſure, the warmeſt wiſhes for your happineſs, political and perſonal.

Under a perſuaſion of the candor and ſupport of my fellow-citizens, I yielded obedience to the voice of my country—and impreſſed with a ſenſe of duty, I forſook the pleaſures of domeſtic retirement, to promote (if my beſt exertions can have ſuch tendency) the object of a dearer intereſt—Thoſe expectations of ſupport have been amply fulfilled, and my fondeſt hope of their candor has been gratified by a kind and partial country.

I am much pleaſed, Gentlemen, with the hope, which you entertain, that miſtaken zeal will give way to enlightened policy—and I deſire to repeat to your ſociety, aſſurances of the moſt affectionate eſteem. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, September 14, 1789.

MARIA ANTONIETTA of AUSTRIA, QUEEN of FRANCE,

TO THE NATION.

MY heart was yet bleeding at the loſs of a Prince to whom I had given birth, when it was aſſailed by ſorrows of a much more diſtreſſing nature. All France was in tears, groaning under the weight of oppreſſion : The horrors of an approaching famine had nearly reduced the people to deſpair, and I hear my name mentioned with murmuring and impatience—Suddenly I was informed that all Paris was in arms, and that fire and ſword were deſolating the capital—In a moment I ſaw my court diſperſe and fly far away from me. My royal conſort haſtened immediately to his good city, carrying thither at leaſt that internal peace which the purity of his principles has always made him to enjoy, and which the conſciouſneſs of his love for his people made him certain of imparting to them—but nothing could quiet my tender feelings, alarmed for the citizens of Paris and for all France, whoſe univerſal deſolation filled my heart with unutterable diſtreſs.

Thus forſaken and reduced to the moſt deplorable ſituation, I ſhut myſelf up with my children—I preſſed them a thouſand and a thouſand times to my boſom—I mixed my tears and bitter cries with their infant wailings ; in their tender and innocent careſſes I could find ſome alleviation to *my own* misfortunes, but thoſe of the nation left me inconſolable.

A Princeſs, whom Heaven has formed and beſtowed on mortals for the happineſs of all thoſe to whom her cares may extend, and for the ſatisfaction of all who know her, the moſt tender and affectionate of women, came and mixed her tears with mine.—Ye Frenchmen ! ſhe is my couſin—the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, (with the livelieſt gratitude I mention her name, the ſound of which is as grateful to your ears as her amiable perſon is dear to your ſouls). The Ducheſs of Orleans opened her heart to me.—What an inexhauſtible ſource of riches and conſolation was there ! O what a powerful ſupport againſt misfortunes, a woman, nay, even a reigning Princeſs may find in a virtuous friend ! May this holy truth be forever deeply engraved in the heart of every mortal woman who is deſtined to ſit upon a throne.—It will teach her how difficult it is, from that exalted ſeat, to make a proper choice of friends ; it will lay open to her the falſehood and treachery of courtiers, and preſerve her from the dangerous poiſon which infeſts every court.

As ſincere as ſhe is tender, endued with courage equal to her ſweetneſs and generoſity, this true friend, in the effuſion of her ſoul, could not diſſemble from me that, I was loudly accuſed by the nation to be the author of its calamities.—How lively and moving were her expreſſions !—What a language they ſpoke to my heart !—It was oppreſſed.—It was torn with grief.—Nothing leſs than the affectionate and unwearied cries of that Princeſs, could have made me bear ſo rude a ſhock without expiring with grief.

O ye, whoſe wiſe diſcernment has never ſuffered you to remain long under any error ! Ye juſt and enlightened nation ! Ye FRENCHMEN ! whoſe name alone is the elogium of your minds ! Ye people, cheriſhed by the Princeſs who enjoys the ineſtimable advantage of reigning over you, and who now addreſſes you with a confidence that is due to you on ſo many accounts ! Ye models of love for your Sovereigns as well as for your country ! Ye heroes ! whoſe great and valiant ſouls have made you ſo often ſhed your blood for thoſe Sovereigns as well as for that country ! Can it then be poſſible that you have not known—that you have forgot your Dauphineſs, who poſſeſſes all your tenderneſs, and who ever ſince has ſo ſincerely loved you ? Ever ſince the alliance which has united her to the Prince who has afterwards become your King until this melancholy æra, when her misfortune compels her to juſtify herſelf, ſhe never ceaſed to cheriſh you—ſhe had adopted you from inclination, as ſhe had your Auguſt Dauphin. Yes, ye Frenchmen, in allying myſelf to you, I had placed all my felicity as well as all my glory in one day ſharing his throne and reigning over your hearts. In the teſtimonies of love which I received from you with ſo much ſatisfaction, and the remembrance of which will ever be infinitely dear to me, be ſure that you expreſſed no more than a juſt gratitude. Ever ſince the crown has been placed on the head of my Royal Conſort, my heart never ceaſed to be filled with thoſe ſentiments ; they are invariable as their nature—as their principle :—I will preſerve and cheriſh them until the Divinity is pleaſed to call me to his boſom ; here let me renew the ſolemn promiſe, to which I ſwear by the ſacred and precious title of QUEEN OF FFANCE.

But I will confirm to you with my own mouth, this promiſe ſo pleaſing to my heart—I will go into the boſom of the capital, and there expand my ſoul into that of the nation : I will let them ſee all my grief ; and I ſincerely wiſh that ſame nation may bring back ſerenity and joy. My principal wiſh is to perſuade the people, that it will be the important buſineſs of my whole life, to promote their felicity with all my power. Ah ! may I one day make them forget, that, deceitful courtiers ; miniſters without honor and without faith ; public plunderers of all kinds, in ſhort, an odious, cruel and bloody junto had prepared their ruin ! Oh ! How happy I ſhall then eſteem myſelf ! But I ſhall never eejoy either tranquility or ſatisfaction, until the moment when I ſhall have carried into the minds of that moſt amiable and moſt loving nation, that degree of conviction, which will reſtore and enſure to me for ever the hearts of all my dear Frenchmen.

Let us diſſipate our alarms and our fears ; let us ſtrengthen, by freſh mutual aſſurances of reciprocal tenderneſs, the bands that unite us to each other ; let us render them indiſſoluble ; let all the unfortunate apply to me with unbounded confidence !--they will find my heart ever open : I will pour into theirs, every conſolation which beloved children have a right to expect from a tender and affectionate mother whom they love : I will be eager to give them all the aſſiſtance in my power ;—I will be their patroneſs and their ſupport ;—I will love to weep and grieve with thoſe that grieve and weep ; I will find an infinite ſweetneſs in wiping off their tears, and I will place my happineſs in drying up the ſource of them. Placed on the throne of France, my ambition ſtill prompts another fond wiſh, which will fully ſatisfy my heart : it is, that all Frenchmen may conſider me as their beſt friend.

A wiſe and economical miniſter is reſtored to us : the reſtorer of affairs is coming ; perhaps he hears me at this moment : our misfortunes are then going to vaniſh : we may rely on his zeal and care, as well as on the love of our King for his people.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

VIENNA, JULY 8.

An Auſtrian officer, who arrived here the 3d inſtant. in quality of a courier from Semlin, brings the important news that the Ruſſian fleet, under Admiral Wainowich, had attacked and completely defeated the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, near Beſſarabia. The diviſion had under its convoy ſome tranſports with proviſions for the Grand Vizier's army, which are captured by the Ruſſians. After deſtroying and diſperſing the Turkiſh ſhips, the conquerors made a deſcent upon the coaſt, and reduced Kalat and Kectaga to aſhes by fire.—This victory is the more important, as it will tend to occaſion a ſcarcity of proviſions in the Ottoman army.

News of the above event has cauſed great conſternatiou in Conſtantinople, where the guards are doubled, and cannon drawn upon the banks of the Canal to reſiſt the approach of the Ruſſians.

The ſhip Alexander *belonging to the Turks*, which was deſtined to burn the Ruſſian fleet, and which ſailed for Oſtend, laden with merchandize, foundered on the 7th of laſt month, on the north coaſt of Holland, and all the cargo was loſt, but the crew were ſaved by a fiſhing veſſel.

PARIS, JULY 9.

The National Aſſembly has at length reſolved that the Iſland of *St. Domingo* ſhall ſend ſix deputies to Parliament.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Previous to M. Neckar's diſmiſſion, M. de Mirabeau retracted his charge of impeachment againſt him, as being the principal cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of corn. It ſeems that M. de Mirabeau had been informed that the States of America had offered to ſupply France with grain, which was contradicted by a letter written from Mr. Jefferſon, the American miniſter at Paris. He was impoſed on, it is ſaid, by ſome invidious perſons to ruin the character of M. Neckar; this retraction is, however, no apology for his raſhneſs in alledging a grievous charge on ſuch a ſlight foundation.

JULY 18. By the Cuſtom Houſe books it appears, that the duty on tobacco, from the 4th of April, 1788, to the 5th of April, 1789, amounted to four hundred and ninety-eight thouſand and twenty-one pounds, ſeven ſhillings, and two pence halfpenny, and that the tea for the ſame time only produced one hundred and twelve thouſand and one hundred five pounds, one ſhilling, and two pence. *What a fund America ſupplies!*

JULY 23. During the tumults in Paris, M. LABUT, a private gentleman, gave 500,000 livres to aſſiſt the patriots, and at the ſame time offered his five children as volunteers in the cauſe.

The Marquis de la FAYETTE ordered the Baſtile to be *entirely demoliſhed* without conſulting the King. A motion was made in the Town hall, to erect on the ſpot where the Baſtile ſtood, a Statue, to be dedicated to Louis XVI—inſcribed to the *Father of his people*, and the *Reſtorer of Liberty!*

A GENEROUS PROPOSAL!

Were *England* in the ſituation *France* is, and the blue and buff mob as formidable as the Pariſian Canaille, our Eaſt and Weſt India poſſeſſions would be ſnatched at by our Gallic neighbours. Why then ſhonld we tamely look on, and not profit by the wretched ſtate of France? They would ſhew us no quarter in the ſame ſituation.

JULY 24.

Marſhal Loudohn has written to the Emperor, to inform him that he expected there would be a practicable breach in the walls of Berbir by the 27th ult. and it was his intention to ſtorm the fort, leaſt, if he ſhould wait to take it by regular approaches, he ſhould loſe ſo much time that the enemy might be able to ſuccour it. The place is garriſoned chiefly by Boſniacks. The houſes had been almoſt all beat down by the Marſhal's artillery, when the laſt letters left the camp before Berbir. The forces employed in this ſiege amount to 26,000 men.

ENGAGEMENT between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

On the ſecond of July, a courier arrived at Stockholm with letters from the King to the Queen, giving an account that on the 28th of June, about ſeven in the morning, his Majeſty fell in with a body of Ruſſians, amounting to 3600 men, near Uddemalm, two Swediſh miles from Davidſtadt.

That the left wing, under Lieutenant General Platen, began to attack the enemy immediately, and the action became general and very hot on both ſides, although the Swedes were but 2100 in the whole; but they ſoon drove the Ruſſians, and took poſſion of their camp.

The regiment of Weſtermanland ſuffered the moſt, having one officer killed and two wounded. The whole loſs of the Swedes amounted to 120 killed and wounded. The Ruſſians loſt twice the number.

The King of Sweden, who only acted in the affair as a volunteer, contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the day. After the firſt fire, the Swedes took to their old method of charging with the bayonet; and Major Paultman, who, by marching round in the enemy's rear, diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly, was made a Lieutenant Colonel on the field. The King ordered the troops to reſt eight hours, and then to proceed to follow the enemy. His Majeſty is going on to Williamſtrand, in order to ſee thoſe orders executed, which he has given for attacking the enemy in every quarter, both by land and ſea.

Copy of a letter from the King of Sweden to the Crown Prince.

MY DEAR SON,

I received two letters from you ſince my leaving Stockholm, for which I thank you.

I would not anſwer them before, becauſe I had not ſeen the enemy.

Their troops, however, have fought well, but ours better. This news muſt excite you to prove worthy of commanding ſuch a generous and brave people. I am in health, and always your affectionate Father, GUSTAVUS.

On the Field of Battle, at Uddemalm, the 28th of June, 1789.

The Crown Prince will be only eleven years old the firſt of next November,

We have juſt received an account that another action has taken place betwen the Ruſſians and the Swedes in Finland, in which the latter were defeated.

General Michelſon, notwithſtanding the check he received frow Col. Steding, who forced him to retreat to Chriſtina, having been reinforced from Williamſtrand, renewed his attack of Fort St. Michael.

Col. Steding was obliged to fall back to a place at ſome diſtance, where General Siegroth lay with a body of 4000 of the Swediſh army.

The Ruſſians followed, and a battle enſued. General Siegroth, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, was obliged to give way, with the loſs of 600 men killed and 400 wounded.

St. Michael fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

The loſs of this fort will be the moſt ſenſibly felt by the Swedes, as it was the *depot* of all the proviſions and ſtores for their army in the province of Savolox, and which are now in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians.

The Swedes fought with great intrepidity: Tho driven from poſt to poſt they never fled; and when they were at laſt obliged to give up the conteſt, they retreated in very good order.

They repulſed the Ruſſians in two different attacks; but the were forced at the third to bend under the weight of ſuperior numbers.

This action took place on the ſixteenth of laſt month.

To compleat the misfortune of the Swediſh army, thirteen tranſports laden with proviſions and ſtores for the uſe of that army, have been loſt on the rocks near Norkoping. One of theſe veſſels had on board the medicine cheſts deſtined for the uſe of all the ſhips compoſing the Royal Fleet at Carlſcrone.

AUGUST 5. We have received advice that tho Selim III, ſeemed from the firſt day of his reign to breath nothing but vengeance againſt Auſtria and Rnſſia, and a continuance of war againſt theſe two powers, this young Prince has very lately ſhewn ſymptoms of a diſpoſition to peace.

The cauſe of thoſe ſymptoms are not generally known. Some attribute them to the defeat of the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, which muſt render it next to impoſſible for the Ottomans to recover Oczakow.—Others to the ſlow but ſure progreſs of the confederates.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, July 25.

"We have received certain advice that the Peterſburgh fleet of men of war, 40 in number, were off Gothland, in the Baltic, the 20th current, and that the Swediſh ſquadron was at the ſame time eaſtward of Bornholm."

AUGUST 6. The flame of liberty is appearing in Spain; and we ſhould have wondered if it had not; it is too active in itſelf to be longer dormant, and the example of the firſt branch of the Houſe of Burbon will be too powerful not to be followed. Many of the Municipalities have made application to the Governors of the reſpective provinces to eſtabliſh their ancient Cortez or Aſſemblies. It may require years before the ſpirit becomes ſo general as to bring the people into action; but the ſpark is kindled and the Court has taken the alarm. We have even heard that the King apprehends the old oath, binding him to aſſemble the Cortez may be tendered to him at his coronation, and that ceremony has been delayed from this apprehenſion.

In Flanders the people are much diſcontented. The oſtenſible reaſon for their murmurs and diſſatisfaction is the deprivation of their Tergreſſes (fairs) by the Emperor's orders; but a ſpirit of liberty has for ſome time been in embryo in theſe provinces, and the ſituation of France, and the Emperor's declining ſtate of health, promiſe the Flemiſh an opportunity of aggrandizing themſelves too glaring to be over looked, and too precious to be neglected.

AUGUST 7. By accounts received in town yeſterday, we learn, that M. de Meſmay, who blew up ſo many of his neighbours at Veſoul, is taken, and certainly in the hands of juſtice.

The National Aſſembly have proceeded a conſiderable way in the modeling of their conſtitution, and we rejoice to hear from the beſt informed men in this kingdom, that their wiſdom and intelligence on this ſubject are eſtimated as highly as their ſpirit and firmneſs in the great ſtruggle which brought their Monarch to ſubmiſſion.

Under the article of the "*Droits du Roi*," they acknowlege that the dignity of the Crown is eſſential to the welfare of the empire; but its ſplendor and eſtabliſhment ſhould be derived from the people; and that the King has not, and ought not to have patrimonial eſtates of his own, applicable to the ſupport of his houſhold; that therefore there ſhould be eſtabliſhed a Civil Liſt, to be granted by the nation; and that the annual ſum thus appropriated to the maintenance of the Crown, ſhould, to manifeſt the loyalty and liberality of Frenchmen, be larger than the ſum hitherto taken and enjoyed by the King.

Under the article of "*Organization et Fonctions de l'Aſſemblie Nationale*," the committee report, that in their opinion the Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of two houſes.

That the Clergy and Nobleſſe ſhould compoſe one houſe. The Commons another.

The Clergy to be repreſented by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops—The inferior Clergy to be of the Third Eſtate, and to be eligible to ſit in that Aſſembly as deputies, in common with their fellow citizens.

The Nobleſſe to be repreſented by the Heads of Houſes only, being ſo numerous—That there ſhall be a limitted number choſen to repreſent the whole, until the body ſhall be reduced to a certain number. The younger ſons to be eligible to ſit in the Commons Houſe as Deputies.

AUGUST 10. The laſt meſſenger from Paris, who arrived at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, travelled without the leaſt interruption: So that order is beginning to return in other parts of France as well as the capital.

Since M. Neckar's return, the French ſtocks have riſen four per cent.

THE SEA-FARING BACHELOR.

SO long harraſs'd by winds and ſeas,
Tis time, at length, to take your eaſe,
And ſeek a bride—for few can find
The ſea a miſtreſs to their mind.——

In all your rounds, 'tis wound'rous ſtrange
No fair one tempts you to a change—
Madneſs it is, you muſt agree,
To lodge alone till *forty-three*.

Old Plato own'd, no bleſſing here
Could equal love—if but ſincere;
And writings penn'd, by Heaven, have ſhown,
That man can ne'er be bleſt alone.

O'er life's meridian have you paſs'd;
The night of death advances faſt!
No props you plant for your decline,
No partner ſooth theſe cares of thine.

If Neptune's ſelf, who rul'd the main.
Kept ſea-nymphs there to eaſe his pain;
Yourſelf, who ſkim that empire o'er,
May ſafely keep one nymph on ſhore.

Myrtilla fair, in yonder grove,
Has ſo much beauty, ſo much love,
That, on her lips, the meaneſt fly
Is happier far than you or I.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXI.

"May the foul breath of Scandal never blaſt
The ripening Fruits of government and peace:
But may mankind from our Example learn,
That laws and Freedom can united reign."

THE real ſentiments of the people can not be determined by the intereſted declamations of party; the ſneers of the envious, or the complaints of the diſappointed.—A party, factious ſpirit rejects with diſdain the ſoothing voice of candor, and the tediouſneſs of cool examination.—The envious man will never want ſubjects to torment him, or to excite his malevolence; and it is extremely difficult to ſatisfy the diſappointed, that their juſt claims are not overlooked. A wiſe adminiſtration will therefore look beyond theſe, and many other deſcriptions of characters which might be mentioned, to aſcertain the ſolid judgment of the people.—For while on the one hand, it will be attentive to every ſuggeſtion that may poſſibly affect the general welfare, ſo on the other it will riſe ſuperior to the railing accuſations of thoſe, who diſcover a total incapacity to judge on political ſubjects, and inſtead of diſcovering a genuine ſpirit of patriotiſm, endeavor to excite jealouſies, diſſatisfaction and ſedition.

Congreſs having adjourned, the receſs will afford a favorable opportunity to the members, of learning the free, unbiaſſed opinions of their conſtituents.—Having in an open and prompt manner conducted their deliberations, and upon ſuch principles as they conceived to be juſt, enacted a number of laws, which have an intimate connection with the eſſential intereſts of their conſtituents—the appeal is now made, not to the querulous, the ſuſpicious, and the carping minority, but to that calm intelligence, that magnanimity of thinking, which diſtinguiſh the great majority of the people of theſe States.

Their juſt obſervations will be duly attended to, and their righteous expectations fulfilled; and there is no doubt, but that every alteration will be made, and every arrangement adjuſted, which the real and laſting benefit of the people may require.—For notwithſtanding what may be aſſerted to the contrary, it is equally the inclination as it is the intereſt of the rulers of a free people, to purſue ſuch meaſures as will conciliate the good will of an enlightened majority of the citizens.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) AUGUST 12.

We learn from Grenada, that the cotton crop has been equal to any reaped for years paſt; but among the Iſlands dependent on the government of St. Vincent, together with Martinique, the caterpillars have totally deſtroyed the promiſing appearance the planters had before them. In Trinidada, the crop is utterly ruined by theſe pernicious vermin, and the bark eaten off the trees.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

From a computation of the amount of impoſt for two or three years laſt paſt; and from the proceeds in ſome of the Cuſtom-Houſes, it is eſtimated that the impoſt will nett 2,500,000 dollars per annum. The civil liſt expences, including the executive, legiſlative, and jndicial, is eſtimated at 350,000 dollars per annum. In Philadelphia, it is ſaid, the collection has been in the firſt month after the Impoſt Law took effect, 55,000 dollars—In New-York upwards of 40,000. And the ſecond month will be much greater.

On Monday laſt, at half paſt 12 o'clock, the ſhip MASSACHUSETTS, of 800 tons, was launched at Braintree, in the view of above ſix thouſand ſpectators—whom the ſcene—the agreeable and rural ſituation of the place where ſhe was built—and the fineneſs of the day drew together, from this and the bordering towns. Of this number, the ladies made not a ſmall part, and being ſeated on the neighboring hills, and the banks of the river as far as the eye could reach, formed as beautiful a proſpect as could well be imagined. What added to the pleaſure of the ſpectators was, the order which reigned among the workmen, and the perfect neatneſs with which the ſhip ſlipt from her ways into her devoted element.

SEPTEMBER 24. A brilliant action was performed yeſterday on board the Leopard, of 74 guns, belonging to the French fleet, now in this harbour: A cabin boy, belonging to the ſhip, unfortunately fell into the water, and was in the utmoſt danger of being drowned; the Firſt-Lieutenant, Mr. SCOTTS, happened at that moment, to be walking the quarter-deck, when he was informed of the accident—the calamity was urgent—and he accordingly, without waiting to undreſs, inſtantly plunged into the ſea, at the diſtance of at leaſt 25 feet from the ſurface of the water, and happily, at the hazard of his own life, preſerved that of the boy, who, in all probability would have otherwiſe periſhed. This event does the higheſt honor to the courage and ſenſibility of the gentleman, who is intitled to the thanks of every friend of humanity, for this manly and intrepid exertion.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Conſtitution, expreſſed a deſire, in order to prevent miſconſtruction or abuſe of its powers, that further declaratory and reſtrictive clauſes ſhould be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will beſt inſure the beneficent ends of its inſtitution—

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes concurring, That the following articles be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid Legiſlatures, to be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution, viz.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs, and ratified by the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, purſuant to the fifth article of the original Conſtitution.

ARTICLE 1. After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the Conſtitution, there ſhall be one Repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred Repreſentatives, nor leſs than one Repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of Repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred Repreſentatives nor more than one Repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

ARTICLE 2. No law varying the compenſation for the ſervices of the Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall take effect, until an election of Repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

ARTICLE 3. Congreſs ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs; or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and to petition the government for a redreſs of grievances.

ARTICLE 4. A well regulated militia being neceſſary to the ſecurity of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed.

ARTICLE 5. No ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe, without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

ARTICLE 6. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers, and effects, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated, and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

ARTICLE 7. No perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in caſes ariſing in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger; nor ſhall any perſon be ſubject for the ſame offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe, to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

ARTICLE 8. In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and diſtaict wherein the crime ſhall have been committed, which diſtrict ſhall have been previouſly aſcertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cauſe of his accuſation; to be confronted with witneſſes againſt him; to have compulſory proceſs to obtain witneſſes in his favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

ARTICLE 9. In ſuits at common law, where the value in controverſy ſhall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved, and no fact, tried by a jury, ſhall be otherwiſe re-examined by any court in the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE 10. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel aud unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

ARTICLE 11. The enumeration in the Conſtitution, of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 12. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reſerved to the States reſpectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States,*
and *Preſident of the Senate.*

ATTEST,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
SAMUEL A OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

ACTS and RESOLUTIONS of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the firſt Seſſion,—begun and held at the city of New-York, March 4th, 1789.

1. An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oths.
2. An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States.
3. An act impoſing duties on tonnage.
4. An act for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.
5. An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on good, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.
6. An act for ſettling the accounts between the United States, and individual States.
7. An act to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war.
8. An act to provide for the government of the territory north weſt of the river Ohio.
9. An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers.
10. An act providing for the expences which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commiſſioners for managing the ſame.
11. An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes.
12. An act to eſtabliſh the treaſury department.
13. An act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks.
14. An act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal of the United States, and for other purpoſes.
15. An act to ſuſpend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," and for other purpoſes.
16. An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Office.
17. An act for allowing compenſation to the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and to the officers of both houſes.
18. An act for allowing certain compenſation to the judges of the ſupreme and other courts, and to the attorney-general of the United States.
19. An act for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States.
20. An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States.
21. An act to recognize and adapt to the conſtitution of the United States the eſtabliſhment of the troops raiſed under the reſolve of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
22. An act to explain and amend an act, entitled, "an act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes."
23. An act making appropriations for the ſervice of the preſent year.
24. An act to allow the Baren de Glaubeck the pay of a captain in the army of the United States.
25. An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States.
26. An act providing for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the United States.
27. An act to alter the time for the next meeting o f Congreſs.

A reſolve for executing the ſurvey directed by Congreſs in their act of June the 6th, 1788.

A reſolve for procuring from time to time the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates.

A reſolve to provide for the ſafe-keeping of priſoners commited under authority of the United States.

A reſolve for continuing John White, John Wright, and Joſhua Dawſon in office until the 4th of February, 1789.

A reſolution propoſing amendments to the conſtitution of the United States.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3.

His Excellency the Governor, with the conſent of the Council of Appointment, has been pleaſed to appoint RICHARD VARICK, Eſq. Mayor, and SAMUEL JONES, Eſq. Recorder, of this city; and AARON BURR, Eſq. Attorney General of this State.

And at the late election for Charter Officers in this city, the following gentlemen were elected:

SOUTH-WARD. Jeremiah Wool, Alderman—John Van Dyk, Aſſiſtant.

DOCK WARD. Wynant Van Zandt, Alderman; Peter T. Curtenius, Aſſiſtant.

EAST WARD. Daniel M'Cormick, Alderman—John Pintard, Aſſiſtant.

WEST WARD. Iſaac Stoutenburgh, Alderman—William I. Elſworth, Aſſiſtant.

NORTH WARD. John Wylley, Alderman—George Janeway, Aſſiſtant.

MONTGOMERY WARD. Theophilus Beekman, Alderman—Tobias Van Zandt, Aſſiſtant.

OUT WARD. Nicholas Bayard, Alderman—Stephen M'Crea, Aſſiſtant.

The preſent year is the moſt remarkable that the annals of time have produced. No other period of equal extent is marked with ſuch efforts of the human mind to encreaſe and perpetuate human happineſs. Look at and compare the ſituation of the United States now and twelve months paſt! How much has been accompliſhed, and with what wiſdom and patriotiſm have our affairs progreſſed! Many a patriot doubted whether the new government would have ſo readily aſſumed an operative appearance. Great were our fears that prejudice and diſcord would have infuſed themſelves into our early attempts to put our ſyſtem in motion. All has terminated well. The government is organized, and the people are happy.

But America is not the only Theatre where improvements in the ſcience of a happy government have been diſplayed. France exhibits a noble ſpecimen of a people determined to unite Liberty and Law. This is the great ſecret, and this is the peculiar felicity at which every wiſe nation will aim; and when they arrive at this deſirable point, glaring is the folly and baſe the treachery of the man, who dares to blow up a flame of uneaſineſs and tumult. In this exact point, do theſe favored States now reſt, and may France, if her citizens can bear it, reach the ſame ſummit, and then may we all be quiet and contented.

It appears from the Engliſh papers, that the flame which burſt out in the capital of France, has ſpread all over the kingdom—The people appear to be actuated by one electric ſpark, which, while it affects the whole body of the citizens, produces the ſame uniform exertions to overturn the too long eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of deſpotiſm—The light that has flaſhed upon their minds is in ſome inſtances too powerful to be controled by the divine influences of reaſon and humanity—and the conſequences have been ſhocking—but the philoſopher will reaſon from effects to their cauſes—and while he regrets the temporary paroxyſms of vengeance, he anticipates a calmer moment, when reflection ſhall lull the fervor of zeal, and the force of vindictive retaliation—when in peace, freedom and happineſs, the French nation ſhall enjoy the bounties of a beneficent Providence, in one of the fineſt countries under Heaven.

In the warmth of debate one day, in the National Aſſembly, ſays an Engliſh paper, the royal authority, as exerciſed hitherto, was treated with very little ceremony. "His Majeſty," ſaid one of the Members, "talks to us of his intended bounties to the nation, as if the *rights of men* were but the bounties of ſovereigns!"

The SPARK from the Altar of Liberty in America, which has communicated its *fire* to France, has not expended its animating fervor. Look to your Inquiſitions—to your racks—to your tortures—and to your religious tyranny, O Spain! for the day of your emancipation cannot be far off—the right hand of your tyranny is cut off, and Freedom approaches to place her ſtandard on the walls of your Inquiſition.

If any of the human race, individually, or collectively conſidered, were ever under obligations to the Governor of the Univerſe, the people of America are bound to recognize ſuch obligations. How ſuitable then is the duty, ſhortly to be recommended by our illuſtrious Chief Magiſtrate, of uniting with one heart, and one voice, in prayer, praiſe and thankſgiving "TO THE GIVER OF EVERY GOOD GIFT!

ARRIVALS.——NEW YORK.

Saturday, Ship Jenny, Smith, Amſterdam, 53 days.
Brig Vigilant, Fox, Bonnavilta, 49 days.
Sunday, Sloop Betſy, Brooks, Philadelphia, 10 days.
Monday, Sloop Adventure, Allen, Turks Iſland, 20 days.
Ship Juno, Clark, Whaling.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a COMMONWEALTH* EXAMINED,

(IN CONTINUATION.)

FLORENCE too, and Cosmus, are quoted, and the alternatives of treachery, revenge, and cruelty; all arising, as they did in Greece, from the want of a proper division of authority and an equal balance. Let any one read the history of the first Cosimo, his wisdom, virtues, and unbounded popularity, and then consider what would have been the consequence if Florence, at that period, had been governed by our author's plan of successive single assemblies, chosen by the people annually. It is plain that the people would have chosen such, and such only, for representatives as Cosimo and his friends would have recommended: at least a vast majority of them would have been his followers, and he would have been absolute. It was the aristocracy and forms of the old constitution that alone served as a check upon him. The speech of Uzzano must convince you, that the people were more ready to make him absolute than ever the Romans were to make Cæsar a perpetual dictator. He confesses that Cosimo was followed by the whole body of the plebeians, and by one half the nobles: That if Cosimo was not made master of the Commonwealth, Rinaldo would be, whom he dreaded much more. In truth, the government at this time was in reality become monarchical, and that ill-digested aristocracy, which they called a popular State, existed only in form; and the persecution of Cosimo only served to explain the secret. Will it be denied that a nation has a right to choose a government for themselves? The question really was no more than this, whether Rinaldo or Cosimo should be master. The nation declared for Cosimo, reversed that banishment into which he had been very unjustly sent by Rinaldo, demanded his return, and voted him the father of his country. This alone is full proof, that if the people had been the keepers of their own liberties, in their successive assemblies, they would have given them all to Cosimo; whereas, had there been an equal mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, in that constitution, the nobles and commons would have united against Cosimo the moment he attempted to overleap the boundaries of his legal authority. Uzzano confesses, that unless charity, liberality and beneficence, were crimes, Cosimo was guilty of no offence, and that there was as much to apprehend from his own party as from the other, in the point of liberty. All the subsequent attempts of Rinaldo to put Cosimo to death and to banish him were unqualified tyranny. He saved his life, it is true, by a bribe, but what kind of patrons of liberty were those who would betray it for a bribe? His recall and return from banishment seems to have been the general voice of the nation, expressed, according to the forms and spirit of the present constitution, without any appearance of such treachery as our author suggests. Whether Nedham knew the real history of Florence is very problematical; all his examples from it are so unfortunate as to be conclusive against his project of a government. The real essence of the government in Florence had been, for the greatest part of fifty years, a monarchy, in the hands of Uzzino and Naso, according to Machiavel's own account; its form an aristocracy, and its name a popular state: Nothing of the essence was changed by the restoration of Cosimo; the form and name only underwent an alteration.—Holstein too is introduced, merely to make a story for the amusement of a drunken mob. "Here is a health to the re- "membrance of our liberty," said the "boorish, "poor, silly generation," seventy years after they were made a duchy. Many hogsheads of ale and porter, I doubt not, were drank in England in consequence of this Holstein story; and that was all the effect it had it could have towards supporting our author's argument.

"How deep soever the impression may be, that "is made by the love of liberty upon the minds "of the people, it will not follow that they alone "are the best keepers of their own liberties, be- "ing more tender and more concerned in their "security that any powerful pretenders whatso- "ever." Are not the senators, whether they be hereditary or elective, under the influence of powerful motives to be tender and concerned for the security of liberty? Every senator, who consults his reason, knows that his own liberty, and that of his posterity, must depend upon the constitution which preserves it to others. What greater refuge can a nation have, than in a council, in which the national maxims, and the spirit and genius of the state, are preserved by a living tradition? What stronger motive to virtue, and to the preservation of liberty, can the human mind perceive, next to those of rewards and punishments in a future life, than the recollection of a long line of ancestors who have sat within the walls of the senate, and guided the councils, led the armies, commanded the fleets, and fought the battles of the people, by which the nation has been sustained in its infant years, defended from dangers, and carried through calamities, to wealth, grandeur, prosperity, and glory? What institution more useful can possibly exist, than a living repertory of all the history, knowledge, interests, and wisdom of the commonwealth, and a living representative of all the great characters whose prudence, wisdom, and valour, are registered in the history and recorded in the archives of the country? If the people have the periodical choice of these, we may hope they will select those, among the most conspicuous for fortune, family and wealth, who are most signalized for virtue and wisdom, which is more advantageous than to be confined to the eldest son, however defective, to the exclusion of younger sons, however excellent, and to one family, though decayed and depraved, to another more deserving as in hereditary senates; But that a senate, guarded from ambition, should be objected to, by a friend of liberty and republican government, is very extraordinary. Let the people have a full share, and a decisive negative; and, with this impregnable barrier against the ambition of the senate on one side, and the executive power with an equal negative on the other, such a council will be found the patron and guardian of liberty on many occasions, when the giddy thoughtless multitude, and even their representatives, would neglect, forget, or even despise and insult it; instances of all which are not difficult to find.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

RESOLVED, That the survey directed by Congress in their act of June the sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the Secretary of the Treasury without delay; and that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a fit person to complete the same, who shall be allowed five dollars per day whilst actually employed in the said service, with the expences necessarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST the 26th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT to provide for the safe-keeping of the ACTS, RECORDS, and SEAL of the United States and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the executive department, denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall hereafter be denominated the department of State, and the principal officer therein shall hereafter be called the Secretary of State.

And be it further enacted, That whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law, or take effect, it shall forthwith thereafter be received by the said Secretary from the President: And whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote, shall be returned by the President with his objections, and shall on being reconsidered, be agreed to be passed, and be approved by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby become a law or take effect, it shall, in such case, be received by the said Secretary from the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in whichsoever House it shall last have been so approved; and the said Secretary shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after he shall receive the same, cause every such law, order, resolution, and vote, to be published in at least three of the public newspapers printed within the United States, and shall also cause one printed copy to be delivered to each Senator and Repre-presentative of the United States, and two printed copies duly authenticated to be sent to the executive authority of each State; and he shall carefully preserve the originals, and shall cause the same to be recorded in books to be provided for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and hereby is declared to be the seal of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary shall keep the said seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions, to officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. *Provided*, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission, before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary shall cause a Seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all copies of records and papers in the said office, authenticated under the said seal, shall be evidence equally as the original record or paper.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Secretary, for the use of the United States, the following fees of office, by the persons requiring the services to be performed, except when they are performed for any officer of the United States, in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to wit: For making out and authenticating copies of records, ten cents for each sheet, containing one hundred words; for authenticating a copy of a record or paper under the seal of office, twenty-five cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of the said seal of the United States, and also of all books, records, and papers, remaining in the office of the late Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; and such of the said books, records, and papers, as may appertain to the Treasury department, or War department, shall be delivered over to the principal officers in the said departments respectively, as the President of the United States shall direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER the 15th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

NEW-JERSEY PAPER MONEY.

NUMBER I.

To the CITIZENS of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

THE tender on the continental currency and on the State money of the ninth of June, 1780, was very injurious to the citizens of New-Jersey. The injustice of imposing a tender on a depreciating paper was very apparent from those two instances. Yet the State of New-Jersey, after dear bought experience, and in time of peace, in 1786, emitted a paper-money, commonly called Loan-Office-Money, to circulate for the term of twelve years, and armed it with a tender. The State in 1786, imposed a tender also on another species of their paper money, commonly called Revenue-Money, which then had twenty-two years to run. The paper money of this State, has, from the year 1786 to the present day, depreciated nearly, if not fully, one-third in its nominal value; and the depreciation of it, has in many cases on compulsory payments, occasioned to the creditor the loss of one-third of his debt. A Paper daily depreciating, wearing a tender, injuring at almost every step in its progress, and likely so to continue in one part, until the year 1798, and in another part until the year 1808, was a mischief serious in its nature and fraught with many prejudicial consequences too obvious to need an enumeration. This was an enormous evil, which called loudly for redress. To remedy this and other evils, was framed the Constitution of the United States of America, which the State of New-Jersey unanimously ratified. This Constitution on the fourth of March, 1789, on which day it began to proceed and to diffuse extensively its beneficial effects, did, by the tenth section of the first article, and by the second clause of the sixth article, supercede and do away between citizen and citizen in the payment of debts, the tender on the loan-office money and revenue money of New-Jersey. This is among many others, one great benefit, which this State has already derived from the new Constitution. Happy Æra, when was banished from the Union, the folly and iniquity of a tender on worthless Paper! The only money, which since the fourth of March last, has carried in New-Jersey a legal tender in the payment of debts between citizen and citizen, is Spanish milled silver dollars and Portugal johanneses, which were legitimated by act of the legislature of that State on the eleventh of February, 1777. The loan-office money and revenue money, are lawfully receivable in the payment of taxes to the State, in the same manner they were before the fourth of last March. The loan-office money is, and by law ought to be receivable by the State until the expiration of its term, in satisfaction and discharge of the mortgages, on which the bills were loaned, in the same manner it was before the fourth of last March. The New-Jersey paper money has not had, since the fourth of March last, any legal tender on it between citizen and citizen in compulsory payments of debts. The citizens of New-Jersey are well entitled to avail themselves in their contracts and other money matters of the benefit of the new Constitution, the supreme law of the State.

SILVER MONEY, *A Citizen of New-Jersey.*

Dated the 25th of September, 1789.

ANECDOTE.

IT is remarkable that Hugh Aubriot, a native of Dijon, and Prevot des Marchands of Paris, who placed the first stone of the Bastile, was, like the inventor of Phadaris' Bull, the first victim of his own work, being confined there under pretence of heresy.

Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oswego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]